

Hurricane leaves tens of thousands homeless in Mexico

CO CITY, Oct. 1 (R). — At least 25 people killed and tens of thousands were left homeless today when a hurricane ripped through the state of La Paz in northwest Mexico, according to officials.

Hurricane Liza, with winds of 185 km an hour, caused widespread damage in the city and wrecked boats in the harbour.

Page 1, Number 285

JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردين تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية «الراي»

AMMAN, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1978 — SHAWWAL 9, 1398

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R calls for convening of Geneva M.E. conference

Oct. 1 (R). — The Soviet Union tonight called for the Middle East Peace Conference to be reconvened, according to official Tass news agency.

The suggestion had been made by the governments of the Soviet Union, Syria, Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). A Soviet statement said that the conference should be ready to take part in it in October or November.

li major found responsible of killing Arab

V, Oct. 1 (R). — A military court today found an Israeli soldier guilty of manslaughter for the death of a Palestinian Arab in the West Bank last month.

The court, which will pronounce its verdict next week, met in closed session, and the name of the soldier was not disclosed.

A major was found responsible for the death of Ahmed Dib, a 25-year-old Palestinian, who was shot in the West Bank in March, the source said.

One of seven Arabs detained in a group, had been taken away from his home in the village of Tulikarem. He was beaten and died later of his wounds, the court said.

The trial, military sources said, was an army investigation into the death of the victim, who had been ordered to be released by the seven Arab detainees.

An officer denied the charges of "violating standards on the treatment of prisoners," the source said.

At West Bank Arabs were being more than 200 demonstrations in protest against land requisitions and Jewish settlements in the area.

Egyptian-French consultations assume growing significance

PARIS, Oct. 1 (R). — Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy today had a second meeting with President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing on the fast-developing situation in the Lebanon.

He postponed plans to return home as the pro-left Beirut Radio in Lebanon reported that the Lebanese leftist leader, Mr. Kamal Junblatt, would also visit the French capital shortly. Officials here said he was expected next Wednesday.

Mr. Fahmy arrived yesterday to deliver a message to the French leader from Egypt's President Anwar Sadat.

The Egyptian minister was about to board a plane for Cairo today when a call from the Elysee Palace brought him back into Paris for a second meeting with President Giscard d'Estaing.

After talks lasting an hour, he told reporters: "I have discussed extensively with President Giscard d'Estaing the situation in the Lebanon. We discussed all aspects of the Lebanese crisis as well as other developments in the Middle East."

Mr. Fahmy gave no explanation for his last-minute return to the Elysee Palace.

France which has traditional links with Lebanon and Syria has a long-standing offer to send a peace-keeping force to Beirut.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, who announced the offer during a visit to the United States last May, renewed it last week in a message to the new Lebanese President, Mr. Elias Sarkis.

Egypt on Wednesday proposed an immediate six-sided Arab summit, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), to seek a settlement in Lebanon.

Mr. Fahmy, who is now expected to return home tomorrow, could give no indication as to when the summit might take place. "This mini-summit will take place when we finalise the arrangements," he told reporters.

The Egyptian minister dismissed as "complete nonsense" reports from Beirut of a partition plan to make Lebanon a confederation with Beirut as the federal capital and with two regional capitals — one Christian and one Moslem.

"France and Egypt are working to restore peace in Lebanon, which should be an independent, sovereign and unified country," Mr. Fahmy said.

The Egyptian minister also had talks with Prime Minister Raymond Barre.

French officials said they did not yet know Mr. Junblatt's programme for his visit to Paris. President Giscard d'Estaing will be on an official visit to Iran from Monday until Thursday.

A few minutes before Mr. Fahmy arrived at the palace today, Syrian Ambassador Mohammad Abdul Karim entered to talk with the chief of the presidential staff André François-Poncet, a reliable source disclosed.

The ambassador said later this had "no relationship" to Mr. Fahmy's trip. "I paid a courtesy call on Mr. André François-Poncet who is an old friend whom I had not seen since he became secretary-general of the Elysee Palace."

But the ambassador met tonight with Pierre Cerles, in charge of Middle East affairs at the foreign ministry.

House oval office he said he was confident he would be cleared of any allegation when the probe was completed.

Deputy Attorney General Harold Tyler told Reuters he had started investigating the campaign finances in the president's former Michigan congressional constituency after an informant told the FBI on July 12 that funds were misused during the 1972 presidential campaign.

Mr. Tyler said Mr. Ford was not mentioned in the information received from the FBI or in his request to the Watergate prosecutor to conduct an investigation.

He also said he didn't believe any other Justice Department official other than himself had been in contact with the prosecutor.

The new developments in what has become a campaign issue emerged a few hours after Mr. Ford had declared his personal integrity in handling congressional campaign funds and in accepting golf trips with his business lobbyists years ago.

A Gallup poll published today as Mr. Carter celebrated his 52nd birthday on the campaign trail showed the president had closed the gap in the race to win election on November 2.

The poll, taken after last week's first television debate between the president and Mr. Carter, said Mr. Ford was trailing by 50 per cent to 42, compared to a 54 to 36 per cent disadvantage a month ago. The remainder were undecided.

Although the poll did not say so, factors which probably have gone against Mr. Carter include an interview on sexual morals with Playboy magazine and his unsure handling of questions on taxation.

One question raised since the poll, however, is the effect which discussion of the president's campaign funds and golf trips will have on voters who recall the Watergate scandals.

Mr. Carter yesterday accused President Ford's administration of moral bankruptcy and of bowing to foreign blackmail.

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DELIVERING MESSAGE — Egyptian Foreign Minister Mr. Ismail Fahmy waves to onlookers as he arrives at the Elysee Palace in Paris Thursday to deliver a message from President Sadat to President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing. [AP wirephoto].

Rhodesia threatened with major escalation in guerrilla warfare

SALISBURY, Oct. 1 (AFP). — Threat of major escalation in Rhodesia's four-year-old guerrilla war loomed today as the Mozambique based Zimbabwe People's Army (ZIPA) — now estimated to number 15,000 fighters — denounced the Anglo-American settlement plans and pledged all-out war.

On the day a Rhodesian court sentenced a 63-year-old Bishop Donald Lamont to two years' hard labour for aiding guerrillas in his Catholic diocese of Umtali near the Mozambique border, and the security forces claimed in a communiqué here that 28 guerrillas had been killed in clashes in the past 24 hours.

It is believed to be a record Rhodesian kill in one day, bringing the total number of black freedom fighters to die in the war to 1,632, more than 1,000 in the past nine months for the loss of 160 members of the rebel colony's own security force killed.

ZIPA, the "third force" in the nationalist groupings' tussle for power — as much among themselves as against prime minister Ian Smith's regime — said in today's strong statement in Mozambique that they would not under any circumstances share power with "fascists and racists."

Meanwhile, in a bid to bring their political factions together, Bishop Abel Muzorewa and Joshua Nkomo, leaders respectively of the "external" and Salisbury-based factions of the African National Council (ANC) today sank their differences for long enough to hold a 30-minute meeting in Gaborone, capital of Botswana where they have been attending the country's anniversary celebrations.

They agreed to meet again in Salisbury on Monday, the day after the bishop plans to return home from his 30-month exile. Both men said today they were "satisfied" with their talks, an attempt to find common ground before the conference on formation of an interim government which Britain has called.

Only yesterday Bishop Muzorewa had criticised Mr. Nkomo for refusing to meet him, while Mr. Nkomo said he had "nothing to discuss" with his rival.

But so far there are no signs that the two factions are ready to adopt a common stand at the proposed conference — in sharp contrast with ZIPA, whose objectives were made brutally clear by today's demand for Mr. Smith's total surrender.

The Rhodesian government had made no comment on the ZIPA statement, but government sources said the guerrillas had been expected to take that line.

Some observers here were speculating today that Mozambique's President Samora Machel could be about to reject the peace settle-

ment proposed by U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger altogether.

Britain's envoy, Foreign Office Minister Ted Rowlands left Gaborone today for Maputo, the Mozambique capital.

[Continued on page 6]

Leaflets calling for armed struggle appear in Johannesburg

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 1 (AFP). — Leaflets calling for a general armed uprising by South Africa's blacks unless the government agrees to four major demands were circulated today in Soweto, Johannesburg's sprawling black satellite-city.

The leaflets, in English and headed "Voice of Black People in Southern Africa", said the demands must be met before Oct. 15.

Otherwise "all black people in South Africa, starting from 15 years old, boys and girls, up to 65 year-old persons, men or women, shall be compelled to arm themselves with anything and fall upon the face of the government of white man in this country," they warned.

The four demands are for an end to the South African system of influx control regulating local population movements, abolition of cheap labour and the application of "equality on every level," abolition of "white authority in the black man's field of education" and the release of people detained in demonstrations in South Africa over the past three and a half months.

After the Oct. 15 deadline for the demands, the leaflets said, "there shall be nine days of grace. On Oct. 24 in the night, every black man shall strike at anything he happens to come across appertaining to the government of this country, and each town must be attacked during that night. No person should be worried about the beautiful figure of South Africa: It shall be rebuilt again. What we want is freedom in our forefathers' land, nothing else."

They also contained appeals to neighbouring African countries to close their borders and so prevent "Vorster's allies" from going to the aid of the South African government.

The leaflets said that the real death toll in violence in South Africa, which erupted in Soweto on June 16 was 900 blacks, killed by the police. In addition 500 were missing, 460 were still under hospital treatment for wounds and 1,500 were in detention, the leaflets said.

They said that 5,000 blacks had lost their jobs as a result of the violence.

Lebanese rightists mount strong attack on Aley

BEIRUT, Oct. 1 (R). — Fighting between Palestinian commandos and Lebanese rightist forces raged in the mountains east of Beirut today as the Palestinians and leftists doggedly defended the approaches to their stronghold at Aley. The key town of Aley was hammered all day by heavy artillery fire as the rightists fought their way up from the foothills below the town, advancing from the village of Bdadoun to Qmatiyeh, a town of 4,000 people.

Today's fighting apparently only involved the rightists and not the Syrians, who last Tuesday launched a powerful push against the Palestinian-leftist forces occupying strategic positions in the mountains straddling the Beirut-Damascus highway.

For the first time since the push began, the rightists are now threatening territory which the Palestinians and leftists consider their own and are fighting desperately to hold.

Up to now, the offensive has swept them out of a 150-square-kilometre area where most of the population is Maronite Christians and which the Palestinians and leftists had occupied earlier in the civil war and were believed to consider a bargaining counter in negotiations.

Now they are fighting for territory considered by the leftists, Moslems and Druz sect as home ground.

As the rightists approached the town of Qmatiyeh, families fled along the road to Souk Al Gharb, a few miles to the southwest, as the entire mountainside shook with exploding shells and echoed to the sound of small arms fire.

A terrified girl of only about eight years of age was seen running with a baby clutched in her arms as bullets whistled through the branches of trees over her head.

Despite their determination to battle for Aley, the leftists and Palestinians recognise the odds they face.

All of the shells thudding into the hillsides here today came from the guns of the Lebanese rightists, according to Palestinian officers in the area.

Syrian tanks advanced a few kilometres this morning, drawing closer to the outskirts of Bhamdoun. But there was no major fighting on the eastern side of the Bhamdoun-Aley region.

Meanwhile, the leftists in control of the coastal town of Sidon, 40 kilometres south of Beirut, claimed that the Syrians were massing thousands of men, supported

by armoured cars, in the Roum-Jazzin area for an attack on the town.

They said they were making shelters ready in the city and were preparing to mobilise the people. "Every house will be turned into a barricade and every bottle into a grenade," the pro-left Beirut Radio quoted a statement by the regional political committee as saying.

In the capital, the leftist-Palestinian alliance today declared the once fashionable districts of west Beirut military zones effective tomorrow as part of security measures.

A statement broadcast by the Voice of Palestine announced the formation of a joint security committee.

It added that to consolidate order and security on the internal fronts, it was decided to declare such districts as Hamra and Raouche military zones.

Armed men were banned from moving without permit and thieves would be shot on sight. All bars and gambling places would be closed temporarily until further notice.

The Soviet Union is meanwhile taking a new initiative in the Lebanese crisis, Soviet Chargé d'Affaires Vladimir Silkin said today after a meeting with president Elias Sarkis.

Mr. Sarkis, installed eight days ago, met the Soviet diplomat for [Continued on page 6]

Hundreds of Israeli doctors tender resignations; 30,000 postal employees stage go-slow strike

TEL AVIV, Oct. 1 (R). — Two-thirds of Israel's 2,700 hospital doctors have tendered their resignations because of pressure of work, medical sources said today.

Others can be expected to follow suit within a week, added medical association sources.

Under their contracts doctors must give a month's notice of resignation.

For two weeks hospital doctors have been working to rule in protest against what they say are excessive extra working shifts.

The doctors' council meets next week to discuss further steps in its dispute with the government and sick fund management.

Also on the labour front, more than 30,000 Israeli civil servants refused to answer the telephone today, staging a partial strike for more fringe benefits.

They plan to continue their go-slow indefinitely in an effort to win equality with tax department workers recently granted extra benefits.

Officials said all 42,000 government employees reported for work this morning, but more than 30,000 refused to deal with the public or answer telephones.

Tax department employees recently were granted special payments and fringe benefits, including speedier promotion, for the extra work imposed on them by the introduction of a value added tax (VAT).

Treasury department heads said that giving in to the demands of all the civil servants would destroy the government's wage restraint policies and encourage further inflation.

TRANSJORDAN ENGINEERING CO.

P.O. Box 1 Amman

New telephone numbers are as follows

39181, 39182, 39183,
39184, and 39185

[Continued on page 6]

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Can France help Lebanon?

There are signs that the talks in Paris between Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmi and French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing have moved on to substantial matters. The possibility of French intervention in Lebanon in the near future to help halt the fighting, if not bring an end to the country's civil war, seems to be the most promising alternative being contemplated by Egypt. The latest call from Cairo for a summit of Arab heads of state is not likely to ever get off the ground.

Presumably the most useful role the French can play in Lebanon is to send a sizeable peace-keeping force to physically separate the combatants — with strict orders to return fire if fired upon and to step in to separate the combatants in case of an outbreak of hostilities. The French are certainly capable of this and might even be eager to do it. If carried off successfully, which is easier said than done in such a tactful matter, it should help re-establish France's reputation as a trusted and objective friend of non-aligned nations and the Arabs in particular, which would give a badly needed boost to France's image following the stigma of the non-aligned summit's call for an oil embargo against it. Foreign Minister Guiringaud has tried to help undo some of the damage by declaring at the United Nations that his country intends to gradually phase out its arms sales to South Africa, the source of the non-aligned world's censure. To be trusted with such a sensitive mission in Lebanon would do much to help restore France's credentials.

Furthermore, it would seem that the Lebanese leftwing, which once opposed the idea of French intervention so vehemently, may be willing to reconsider, now that it is at the losing end of the civil war.

A number of Arab countries, which by now would like to see an end to the Lebanese war, might welcome an intervention by proxy, which will allow them to keep their hands clean. A number of Arab countries presently have troops stationed in Lebanon as part of the peace-keeping force, but they cannot carry out their role effectively partly because of their small number and partly because they are loath to fire on either side and become the object of all sorts of recriminations. President Giscard d'Estaing does not have an axe to grind and has better immunity against such accusations. Yet even an outsider has to be careful in such an explosive situation.

What France needs is an invitation from Lebanon's legally elected President, Mr. Elias Sarkis, in order to embark on such a mission. It is not clear that it will get it.

The snag that France is most likely to hit, however, is strong opposition from Lebanon's rightwingers, who would logically object to anything that would prevent them from pursuing their advantage, now that the tables are turned in their favour.

Granted that in the past Lebanon's Christians used to look on France as their natural ally and saviour, yet times have changed and alliances with them. It is unlikely that Lebanon's rightwingers will throw away their present advantage and invite the French in or even tacitly consent to their coming. It is just as unlikely that President Giscard d'Estaing will commit his forces to a peace-keeping mission in Lebanon without at least such tacit consent.

It therefore looks as though any prospective French intervention in Lebanon will have to wait until the various combatants have exhausted their various advantages and a situation of equilibrium is established in the strife-torn country. That is unfortunate, because any delay will be costly in terms of casualties and Arab disunity.

Prince Mohammad celebrates 36th birthday

AMMAN (JNA). — His Royal Highness Prince Mohammad celebrates his 36th birthday anniversary Saturday.

Prince Mohammad was born on Oct. 2, 1940, in Amman.

He received his elementary education at the Islamic Scientific College here, and his higher education at Swiss and British institutes.

In 1956, the prince enrolled at the Military Academy of Baghdad where he received his

education in the military sciences.

Prince Mohammad was appointed Viceroy a number of times during the absence of His Majesty King Hussein from the country.

On Dec. 11, 1973, he was appointed as his majesty's personal representative.

Prince Mohammad married Princess Feryal on Nov. 9, 1964, and has two sons: Prince Talal, born July 26, 1965, and Prince Ghazi, born Nov. 15, 1966.



His Royal Highness Prince Mohammad

Princess Basma sponsors musical show

AMMAN (JNA). — Her Highness Jordanian Childcare Society Princess Basma sponsored a musical performance by British artist Donald Swann and his orchestra at the Al Hussein Youth City society is currently carrying Thursday evening.

The Jordanian Childcare Society was established in 1974 on her arrival at the youth city by for children's educational Prince Raad and members of the and cultural needs.

Agency reports: West Bank bridges to close Oct. 3

AMMAN (JNA). — Informed sources from the West Bank will report Wednesday that the King Hussein and Prince Mohammad bridges, which carry traffic to and from the West Bank, will be closed on Oct. 3 and 4. Only in cases of emergency persons be allowed to pass the two bridges, between and 10 a.m. Sunday Oct. 5.

Jordan to attend FAO conference

AMMAN (JNA). — Jordan will participate in the nutrition conference to be held in Yugoslavia by the Food and Agriculture Organization. The ten-day conference aims to ensure it meets the needs of all of mankind by discussing ways to develop industries in the world.

NEW MANAGEMENT AT CHASE

Effective September 28, 1976 Mr. François Moes Second Vice President has been appointed General Manager of The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A. Amman. Mr. F. Moes is succeeding Mr. R. O. who is leaving the bank.

BRITISH LADIES OF AMMAN

The next meeting will be at 10 a.m. on Wednesday, 6 October at the British Embassy Club. There will be a demonstration of hairdressing. New members are welcome.

The inflight service group of Alia Royal Jordanian Airline extend their condolences to

Hostess THERESA MADRID's family for the tragic car accident which took her life.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Al Rai Friday referred editorially to Prime Minister Mudar Badran's assurances, maintained on Thursday, of his Government's belief that local issues are priority problems closely related to the life and security of the public.

For instance, the paper says, water, electricity, cement and housing were no more considered as side or marginal problems. Rather, they are seen as major issues, the solution of which would entail strength, constructiveness and progress for the country, enabling it to take big strides forward with confidence, vitality and effectiveness.

Al Rai says that although the initiative taken by the prime minister to meet with the minister of interior, the director of public security and the administrative governors of Jordan was mainly related to local government and security affairs, yet the decision reflects the Government's eagerness to find speedy solutions to people's problems, and affords the opportunity for all to work in an atmosphere of freedom, confidence and tranquility for the welfare and progress of the homeland.

Under the heading "Possibilities of the Coming Stage" Al Dustour says that the U.S. Secretary of

State Dr. Kissinger's statement on the Middle East problem before heads of the Arab delegations to the United Nations General Assembly was characterized by a "retrospective discourse" of past events without going into particulars. He merely predicted that substantial progress towards a comprehensive and just peace settlement in the area would be witnessed by the General Assembly by the time it meets next year!

The paper goes on to say that Dr. Kissinger, on the one hand, gave nothing new when he said that successive wars have brought enormous catastrophes to the area and increased possibilities of collision among the big powers and world-wide economic upheavals; while on the other hand, he avoided pinpointing the *casus belli* or to indicate which was the aggressive party and which the victim of aggression.

Dr. Kissinger had also praised his step-by-step approach to the problem and said that peace is now nearer than at any past time! Al Dustour says that such talk is not difficult to argue against. The results of Dr. Kissinger's steps are still visible on the Arab scene and they can be identified in the Israeli stand which has become much harder and more stubborn. Nobody can reasonably understand how it is that peace can now be "nearer more than at any time past," especially when Israeli expansionist designs are still proceeding strenuously and unabated, the paper remarks.

Concerning the future, Dr. Kissinger has chosen to tempt the Arabs once more with the Geneva conference and the U.S.'s readiness to participate in re-convening it, even though Israel still refuses to comply with any of the Security Council's resolutions on the problem which call upon the Israeli aggressors to withdraw from all occupied Arab territories.

It is curious, after all this, that the U.S. secretary of state should choose to express optimism over substantial progress towards a just and comprehensive peace settlement in the Middle East, Al Dustour finds. Dr. Kissinger's portrayal of past events, his allusion to the Geneva conference and his optimism — all these remain quite within the scope of America's out-look on the problem, which is drawn from Washington's policy and attitude towards the whole Arab issue, the paper concludes.

Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates at the close of the business day yesterday. The two figures denote buying and selling prices in Jordanian fils:

U.S. dollar	331.0	333.0
U.K. sterling	554.0	560.0
French franc	67.5	67.7
German mark	135.4	135.8
Iraqi dinar	950.0	960.0
Syrian pound	81.3	81.6
Egyptian pound	450.0	460.0
Lebanese pound	104.1	105.8
U.A.E. dirham	83.4	83.5

CINEMA RAINBOW

Arabic Film
starring
Hussein Fahmy
Soheir Emorshedi
Adel Adham
3.30 — 6 — 8.30
Friday and Sunday 10.30 a.m.

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DEUTSCHE VOLKSSCHULLEHRERIN ERTEILT PRIVAT UNTERRICHT

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Television

Channel 3 & 6:	9.00 At your request
6.00 Quran	Channel 6:
6.05 Cartoons	7.30 News in Hebrew
6.30 Arabic programme	7.45 Varieties
8.00 News in Arabic	8.30 Dad's army
	9.00 Variety show
	10.00 News in English
	10.15 Movie of the week
	(On both channels)

Amman Airport

Departures:	Arrivals:
6.50 Aqaba	8.20 Muscat, Doha
8.00 Tref, Hael, Jeddah (SDI)	8.30 Aqaba
9.30 Damascus, Aleppo	8.30 Bangkok, Abu Dhabi
10.00 Cairo	8.40 Kuwait
11.00 Geneva, Brussels, Amsterdam	8.45 Karachi, Dubai
11.30 Frankfurt, Copenhagen	8.50 Tehran
12.00 London	9.25 Dabhran, Baghdad
12.30 Paris	11.35 Dabhran, Riyadh (SDI)
13.30 Jeddah (SDI)	15.00 Aleppo, Damascus
19.30 Dabhran	16.45 Cairo
20.30 Abu Dhabi, Dubai	17.35 Frankfurt
	19.50 London (BA)

Market Prices

Apples (double red): 100—140
Apples (golden): 60—100
Apples (starken): 100—140
Bell pepper: 100—140
Bananas: 170—200
Carrots: 40—60
Cauliflower: 90—110
Cabbages: 50—70
Cucumbers (small): 80—120
Cucumbers (large): 50—80
Eggplant (small): 20—45
Eggplant (large): 60—90
Figs (green): 70—100
Figs (blue): 120—160
Green beans: 120—160
Garlic (dry, large): 250—300
Grapes (green): 140—180
Grapes (black): 150—180
Hot pepper: 140—180
Lemon (green): 90—120
Lemon (yellow): 90—120
Marrow (small): 70—100
Marrow (regular): 40—70
Muskmelon: 80—120
Onions (dry, imp.): 90—120
Onions (green): 160—200
Okra (red): 120—180
Okra (green): 120—160
Spinach: 60—100
Raddish: 40—60
String beans: 130—170
Potatoes (local): 90—120
Parsley: 30
Pomegranates: 70—100
Peaches: 180—220
Wild cucumbers: 30—50

Radio

(On 856 KHz)

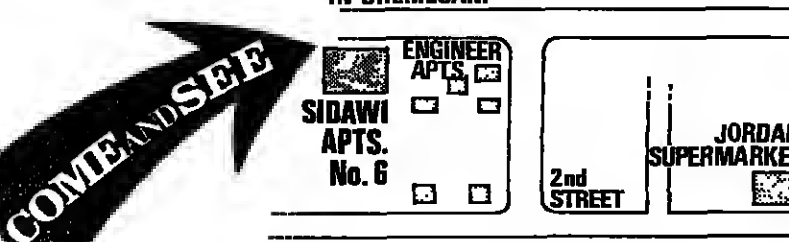
7.00	Breakfast show, including melodies
7.30	News bulletin
7.40	Newsreel
8.00	Sign off
12.00	Pop session (Part 1)
1.00	News summary
1.03	Pop session (Part 2)
2.00	News bulletin
2.15	Radio magazine
2.30	Doctor at large
3.00	Concert hour
4.00	Old favourites
4.30	Easy listening
5.00	Special feature
5.30	Pop session (Part 3)
6.00	News summary
6.03	Listener's choice
6.30	Pop music U.S.A.
7.00	News bulletin
7.10	Newsreel
7.30	Sign off

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Tel. (38073)	
Dr. Younes Issa:	
Tel. (36722)	
Pharmacies:	
Palestine: Tel. (25216)	
Jihad: " (7154)	
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U.S. interests threatened by congressionally inspired anti-Arab trade proposals

WASHINGTON, D.C. (CSM). — A clash is at hand between the administration and Congress over the way American companies come to grips with the boycott of Israel.

skirmish — from the view of the administration and business leaders — has been the pending tax reform bill as tax penalties against firms which bow to Arab demands.

now, the Congress turns to the Export Administration Act of 1969, which may be used to include criminal and civil penalties against American

companies complying with the boycott.

The export act, which expired Thursday, seems bound to contain certain anti-boycott provisions, since both the Senate and House have approved tough measures.

The stiffest version, overwhelmingly passed by the House of Representatives last week, would outlaw "any compliance by a U.S. firm with the Arab boycott, including an agreement not to do business with Israel."

Penalties for such compliance would include heavy fines, possible revocation of export permits, and the "right of an injured (U.S.) citizen to sue for triple damages."

Most troubling to American businessmen is the provision denying the right of an American company to refuse to do business with Israel.

Business leaders, backed by President Ford, say a firm should have the right to trade where and with whom it pleases — so long as no American citizen or company is injured in the process.

The Senate legislation would outlaw discrimination against American Jewish citizens, but does not forbid a U.S. firm to refuse to do business with Israel.

This comes closer to the White House position. Mr. Ford has ordered all federal agencies not to

comply with Arab boycott terms.

U.S. embassies and consulates, for example, no longer can forward Arab contract offers containing provisions discriminating in any way against American Jews.

The White House wants no legislation passed, claiming that diplomacy — exercised through the State and Treasury departments — already has eased boycott terms.

Narrowly drawn anti-boycott laws, Ford administration officials claim, could clash with "trading with the enemy" laws in Arab states, threatening U.S.-Arab trade and, potentially, the flow of Arab oil to the United States.

Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud al Faisal was in Washington last week to stress his country's "firm refusal to deal with anyone violating the Arab countries' ban of trading with the enemy."

Saudi Arabia is the number one foreign supplier of oil to the U.S. and American dependence on Arab petroleum is expected to grow for several years, as non-Arab supplies dwindle.

U.S. exports to the Arab world, having tripled in the past three years, totalled \$5.3 billion in 1975 and may reach \$10 billion before 1980.

Sales of U.S. goods — civilian and military — to Arab states help to offset an oil import bill expected to reach \$35 billion this year. Passage of the tax reform bill and of an extended Export Administration Act would mean:

— The U.S. Treasury would be responsible for levying tax terms.

— The U.S. Department of Commerce would be required to police corporate adherence to any anti-boycott regulations written into the Export Administration Act.

Sweden's election victors look far from united on policy platform

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (CSM). — An ambitious nuclear programme, which in per capita terms would have made Sweden the world's biggest consumer of nuclear energy, was mainly responsible for the surprise election defeat of the Swedish Social Democrats after 44 years in power.

Leader of the winning three-party centre-right coalition, Thorbjorn Faellid, gave top priority in his campaign to hitting the nuclear programme as unsafe. "Man-kind," he declared, "has intruded into an area where it does not belong."

The tally for the Sept. 19 elections was 180 seats for the three-party coalition and 169 for the Social Democrats and Communists. The incoming coalition is committed to preserving Sweden's welfare state and to maintaining a neutral foreign policy.

Mr. Faellid, a sheep farmer from northern Sweden who heads the Centre Party, is slated to become prime minister when Parliament convenes this month.

Main effects of his administration are likely to be:

— A scaling down of the nuclear programme and intensive efforts to develop alternative forms of energy.

— Moves to decentralise the economy.

— Some form of tax relief in a country where taxes financing the welfare state are extremely heavy.

— Some change in style in foreign policy, which under outgoing Prime Minister Olof Palme was marked by sharp attacks on the United States during the Vietnam War.

A little dazed by his triumph, a sober-looking Mr. Faellid told a television interviewer, "This non-Socialist victory will revitalise the whole political system in Sweden."

Often waging a lonely uphill battle against his own coalition partners in the Liberal and Conservative parties, who only half-heartedly shared his anti-nuclear position, Mr. Faellid has never retreated from his firm belief that the atomic energy programme is unsafe.

He says his government will pay the enormous costs resulting from any default on nuclear contracts —



Outgoing Prime Minister Olof Palme. What now?

a price he says is cheap when weighed against the "safety risks to future generations." Any cutbacks, however, will come as a serious blow to Sweden's fast-growing nuclear power industry which exports facilities worldwide.

Mr. Palme's government had mapped out a ten-year plan for the construction of a total of 13 reactors. Five of these reactors already are in operation and an additional five are being built.

Mr. Faellid has pledged gradually to phase out the programme over a three- or four-year period during which time massive funds would be pumped into energy conservation projects and alternative sources of power.

It has been estimated that improved home insulation alone could cut Sweden's total energy consumption in half.

But the outspoken prime minister-to-be has got his work cut out for him.

His three-party coalition is far from united on a platform. The nuclear debate is far from over, and he will have to compromise his way carefully forward on such sticky issues as proposals to decentralise the economy and tax relief — a point on which the non-Socialists are split.

Tax cuts in a country with seemingly insatiable social demands

is a tough juggling act — particularly for a totally green government unaccustomed to wielding power.

While the final composition of the new government still is being negotiated it seems likely that Liberal leader Per Ahlmark, whose party picked up five seats in the election, will be awarded a top cabinet post.

Conservative Party leader Goesta Bohman, who added four seats to his party's mandate, also will be part of the new administration.

The leading Liberal newspaper Expressen predicts Mr. Ahlmark will be the new foreign minister, while another daily here speculates he will replace incumbent Social Democratic Finance Minister Gunnar Strang who has held the job for 20 years.

Citing this country's near full employment and economic growth, many economists both here and abroad have praised Mr. Strang for bringing Sweden through the international recession without a scratch.

Mr. Palme has vowed to continue pushing his party's Socialist-oriented reform proposals which call for increasing the worker's role in corporate management decisions and for improved welfare benefits for children and the elderly.

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To keep Franquism alive

Spain's rightwingers plan "grand alliance"

MADRID, Oct. 1 (AFP). — Several of the late Gen. Francisco Franco's ministers have been meeting here in a bid to form a "grand alliance" of rightwing political forces amid mounting rightwing attacks on proposed constitutional changes to transform the country into a democracy.

An informed source said four ministers representing different factions on the right have been meeting over the past few days in Madrid. They conferred Wednesday night for the fifth time, the source said.

The source named the ministers as Manuel Fraga Iribarne, who was interior minister in the first post-Franco government, former Public Works Minister Federico Silva Munoz, Cruz Martinez Estrella, a former minister of education, and Gonzalo Fernandez de

Mora who held the public works portfolio.

According to the Spanish Europa Press news agency, ex-Minister for Planning Laureano Lopez Rodo, a member of the Opus Dei Roman Catholic lay movement once powerful during the Caudillo rule had also joined in the talks. It said the meetings were being held to plan the rightwing's strategy for general elections which the government, headed by Premier Adolfo Suarez, has promised during the first half of next year.

Mr. Lopez Rodo is an outspoken critic of the premier's planned constitutional changes intended to give Spain a two-chamber parliament in which the lower house would be elected by universal suffrage.

Orient Express to stop

BUDVA, Yugoslavia, Oct. 1 (R). — The Orient Express, once the luxurious preserve of aristocrats, spies and elegant women who travelled between Paris and Istanbul, will stop service after next May 22, a conference of European railway administrations has decided here.

The express was inaugurated in 1883 when a gleaming six-wheeled locomotive steamed out of Paris pulling a handful of sleeping cars and a dining compartment complete with liveried waiters across the empires of Europe to the edge of the Eastern world.

The train's sleeping-cars achieved a renown that often attracted men — and women — to take the express not so much for its destination as for the delights of the journey.

The reputation of the express lived on long after automobiles and airplanes had replaced it as the transportation of the exclusive. But novelists seized upon the aura of mystery that surrounded the train to make it the setting for spy-thrillers, murders and romances.

Jan Fleming's secret agent James Bond travelled on the express in "From Russia with Love" and Graham Greene developed "Istanbul Train" around it.

"If the project is accepted, the republic can be proclaimed tomorrow", Mr. Lopez Rodo wrote in El Alcazar, a daily newspaper for veterans of Gen. Franco's armed forces. At the same time, the rightwing has been attacking the government's reform project inside the national council of the Movimiento Nacional, the only political party permitted during the Caudillo Rule.

The reforms are being discussed by a committee of the national council which has a conservative role and which is formed mainly of members of the Falange Party.

The committee has already called for an amendment erasing from the text of the reform a reference to "popular sovereignty" substituting the words "The decision of the majority".

Mr. Lopez Rodo told the committee that "Spain is going through its most critical moment since 1936 (the year when the Spanish civil war began)." El Alcazar reported.

Another of the late Gen.'s supporters told the committee that "the preamble of the proposal constitutes a rejection of Franco's life work."

"It would be the death of everything he stood for," he told the committee.

Drought hits East Europe, food supplies are threatened

VIENNA, (CSM). — The Soviet Union appears to be heading for a good harvest, but the worst drought for several decades in some parts of Europe is threatening serious food-supply problems for three of Moscow's allies.

Poland, Czechoslovakia, and East Germany face major shortfalls both in cereals and feedgrain crops.

The Poles, whose stormy reactions blocked government plans for drastic rises in food prices in midsummer, are being prepared for meat rationing as well as a lesser but still significant 30 per cent price rise.

Final official reports from the countries concerned are awaited, but preliminary figures and the estimates of Western experts sug-

gest this picture country by country:

Poland—There have been four poor harvests in the last six years, with last year's and this year's being the worst. Current output should reach last year's level, but that was 13 per cent short of the 1974 grain crop and forced Poland to import 5 million tons. The party newspaper Trybuna Ludu says that marked the limit of national economic possibility. In other words, fresh shortages will be borne at home.

Czechoslovakia—Current comparisons are with the 1947 disaster, after the worst drought in the country's history. Grain will be 2 million tons less than 1975's only average harvest.

East Germany—Grains, feed

crops, and fruit have been ravaged. Farmers worked round-the-clock, urged on by the government to "fight for every single grain."

In the other three countries of the Eastern bloc—Hungary, Romania, and Bulgaria—timely rainfall helped overcome the effects of earlier drought. All three report grain totals equalling or exceeding expectations.

Other crop losses will affect Hungarian supplies to domestic markets and the canning (export) industries, but a good, high-quality cereal harvest was achieved. Some already is being exported, including 5,000 tons to hard-hit Czechoslovakia.

An important factor was an imaginative programme of the last few years by which Budapest has

brought in many modern West German and American combines and other machinery to augment traditional equipment from the Soviet Union.

Romania's grain harvest probably will exceed 5 million tons, including as much as 700,000 tons of high-quality grain suitable for its vital export business.

The Soviet Union, said party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev recently, will have enough grain this year. But continued meat shortages seem likely, although they will not be so dire, relatively, as those worrying the Polish leaders.

Trybuna Ludu also told the Poles that only by reducing the present half-billion dollars of meat exports to Western Europe and the United States could domestic cuts be

avoided. There is no doubt that being done, however, use the exports help Western equipment and technology, which have absolute

After the June uproar over the Warsaw government proceeding cautiously. But leaving the public in no doubt some austerity and restraint ahead.

The overall picture of the Soviet bloc is one of stagnation and mechanisation at last being undertaken seriously. Some of the East seems notably ahead of Russians in this.

But the bloc's farms are to need more—and a run of unabably good harvests—they are more effectively against agriculture's natural

Monetary unrest predicted for another month

ZURICH, Oct. 1 (AFP). — A new period of monetary unrest, lasting perhaps another month or six weeks, seems to have begun with the sterling plunge, monetary experts said here last night.

This period would include phases of varying intensity, with the drop in sterling acting as a kind of "pretext" for new speculation on a Deutsche mark revaluation.

The experts found it hard to imagine the new West German government, whoever wins next Sunday's poll, making a currency decision for at least a month.

The new government could either keep the present mark parity within the European float scheme (snake), or else revalue by changing the limits of the currencies in the snake.

In Zurich, this last outcome was generally felt to be inevitable in the end. But meanwhile, the West German Central Bank had enough technical and financial resources to stop the snake bursting for a few weeks.

This was so, even though tension was likely to rise as between the mark, guilder, Belgian franc and Scandinavian crowns, they considered.

While a mark revaluation would mean a "bonus" for speculators it would ease the tension for all governments. Such a move would help weak currencies struggling with commercial leads and

lags, and give Switzerland nothing space as fewer people sought refuge in the Swiss franc. The experts here noted while that the dollar was sterling's decline. The fall dollar appeared to have been plied today by selling due of month coverage.

More fundamentally, the was suffering from the de the U.S. index of leading factors as well as the "ice ahead" of the November presidential election.

In Zurich it was being that, although the Republic's monetary management rarely perfect, a Democratic administration would be hitting fresh at the job to be effected.

As to the French franc, its economic situation in was considered sound in inflation. But the currency was to be hit by the German Central Bank had enough opposition to the new technical and other measures to stop the snake bursting for a 22.

Sterling was still in a tangle, partly because of James Callaghan's policy with many in his cabinet. Any new international would be merely a suggestion, it was suggested.

Moreover, the political tainties in a number of countries was seen any durable monetary

Tourists' feet hurt Acropolis

ATHENS, Oct. 1 (R). — The feet of millions of tourists are causing serious damage to the Acropolis, ancient citadel of Athens, its curator said yesterday.

Mr. George Dontos, the curator, told a symposium on ancient monuments, other major problems were atmospheric pollution and bad restoration in the past.

When the Acropolis was built 2,000 years ago the Greeks had no problem with air pollution, he said.

The Portheion and the Erechtheion, two of the Acropolis temples, had suffered especially because 45 years ago archaeologists had used iron clamps and tenons on them which had rusted.

"It is not only bad restoration in the past but also atmospheric pollution, too much traffic around the Acropolis, and also the damage caused by the heels of shoes of millions of tourists who visit the ancient monument every year," Mr. Dontos said.

Soviet consumers can buy bread; meat will come next year

MOSCOW, RUSSIA (CSM). — When Ivan Ivanovich and his wife pick up their string bags and go shopping these crisp early autumn days, they have trouble finding meat, milk, tomatoes, cucumbers, and apples. But bread is available and next year meat, bread, and milk should be in good supply.

Vegetables and fruit for next year are still a question mark, however. And to make doubly su-

re of enough meat and bread (as well as to build up reserves and supply markets in Eastern Europe) Moscow is still buying grain from the United States, Canada, and Australia.

This is the food picture in the Soviet Union as hopes brighten here for good results from the current harvest to offset last year's worst showing since World War II. Vegetables and fruit have been

affected by a late spring and colder-than-usual summer.

A vast army of farmers, combines, and khaki army trucks is still spread across the fields of the eastern half of the nation gathering in grain. The western (European) harvest is already in, it is usually about half the total.

Western experts have been gradually raising their estimates of

the total figure for the last three months. The latest estimate from the U.S. Agriculture Department is 195 million tons, against 140 million last year.

A new department estimate is due soon; some officials have been estimating it as high as 205 million tons. This would be just under the Soviet target for the year of 207 million. The Soviet record is 222.5 million tons in 1973.

Other western estimates range from 199 to 200 million tons. Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev, speaking in the grain area of Kazakhstan earlier this year, gave no overall figure but estimated that the country "will have enough grain this year."

At the same time Mr. Brezhnev officially estimated for the first time continuing shortages of meat and other animal products. Farmers killed much livestock last winter when grain supplies were too small to provide enough feed.

He said major efforts had been made to prevent losses in breeding stock. The nation, he said, now had more beef and dairy cattle than last year. On poultry, sheep and pigs, he limited himself to the comment that "matters were improving."

Much depends on the weather from now on. Meanwhile, Mr. Brezhnev urges farmers to plant more winter crops (mostly wheat and rye) — and the Soviet Union is obligated to buy at least 6 million tons from the United States under the long-term grain agreement beginning Oct. 1.

On top of the 6 million, Moscow has contracted for purchases from Canada and Australia, raising its estimated imports for the 1976-77 year to about 15 million tons (of which it will re-export about 2 million).

This also illustrates the continued drag of last year's grain shortfall: Moscow had hoped to reduce its imports from the 12 million or so tons it had purchased each of the previous four years. This will have to wait another year, however.

Kissinger: U.S. ready to help Cypriot peace

UNITED NATIONS, Oct. 1, (R). — U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said yesterday the United States was ready to help restore momentum to the Cyprus peace negotiations and would consult with all interested parties in the coming days.

Referring to the Cyprus problem in a wide-ranging address to the General Assembly, he listed five principles which might assist the parties and said he had discussed this approach with Secretary General Kurt Waldheim and several Western European leaders.

Dr. Kissinger said a settlement must come from the Cypriot communities themselves.

"It is they who must decide how their island's economy, society, and government shall be reconstructed. It is they who must decide the ultimate relationship of the two communities and the territorial extent of each area."

"The U.S. is ready to assist in restoring momentum to the negotiating process. We believe that agreeing to a set of principles might help the parties resume negotiations. We would suggest some concepts along the following lines:

— "A settlement should preserve the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cyprus.

— "The preset dividing lines on Cyprus must be adjusted to reduce the area currently controlled by the Turkish side.

— "The territorial arrangement should take into account the economic requirements and humanitarian concerns of the two Cyp-

riot communities, including plight of those who remain in the north.

— "A constitutional arrangement should provide conditions under which the two Cypriot communities can live in freedom and a large voice in their own affairs."

— "Security arrangements should be agreed that permit the withdrawal of foreign military forces other than those present under international agreement."

Dr. Kissinger told the 14th session of the General Assembly: "I have discussed this approach with the secretary general and with several Western European leaders. In the day ahead, the U.S. will consult these lines with all interested parties. In the meantime, we urge the secretary general to continue dedicated efforts."

Declaring that the world community was "deeply concerned" by the continuing stalemate in Cyprus, the secretary of state said that the U.S. would continue to work with all interested parties to bring about a settlement.

On the few occasions when representatives of the two Cypriot communities had come together they had "fallen into inconclusive procedural disputes."

The passage of time had served only to complicate domestic difficulties and to diminish the possibilities for constructive cooperation.



In Moscow supermarkets there's bread, but...

هكذا ان الاصل

The sweat and toil of the rugged Welsh miner

Dignity achieved in its own right

LONDON, (LPS). — The lined blackened faces of coalminers and the grimy business of mining coal in pitchblack tunnels are unusual subjects to find in an art exhibition. But then Jack Crabtree is a very unusual artist.

In 38 years ago in the industrial north of England and steeply rising working life—all the men in his family were weavers in cotton mills—Crabtree realised the cotton industry was a thing of the past as a subject for art. In any case, the late 19th century already had brilliantly painted the life of the normal mill towns.

Crabtree, an art lecturer by profession, always had been fas-

inated by coalmining so eight years ago he decided to move to South Wales. All the reading he had done told him that conditions were much harder than anywhere else in the self contained mining towns of the Welsh valleys.

Recording History

The mines were fast vanishing from the Welsh valleys and a whole way of life with them. Over 600 pits were in operation in 1900. Now the effort is more concentrated and only 48 are functioning. Working as a lecturer in art at a Welsh college, Crabtree found that his own painting was

becoming dominated by mining and miners, but at the same time he was conscious that his knowledge ended at the pithead.

So he wrote to Sir Derek Ezra, chairman of the National Coal Board (NCB) asking for permission to work underground and produce an authentic record of the mining industry in Wales. As a result Crabtree, equipped with miner's helmet and lamp, sketchbook and pencils, spent a year in the mines as official artist to the NCB. The board paid him a salary of £3500, the amount he would have earned as a lecturer, to produce a series of paintings.

Half of the 120 paintings were shown first at the NCB's London headquarters. At the end of March they went to Crabtree's birthplace, Rochdale in Lancashire, before touring selected centres in Wales and southeast England for the rest of the year. They will remain the property of the NCB.

Eventually they will form part of a museum of the coalmining industry which the board is building at Loundhall in Nottinghamshire. This will contain actual industrial relics as well as graphic representations of mining life.

Dirty And Dangerous

"I was petrified the first day I went down the pits and petrified the last day I went down," said Crabtree. "I think the miners feel this too, but they are very reluctant to admit it. You really sense it afterward in the club. Nobody extols the life. It's dirty, dangerous and difficult. But there are compensations. There's a very strong community life, and a pride in the job."

Crabtree spent his first couple of months on the NCB's payroll training "so that I wouldn't be a threat to myself or anyone else underground." During the rest of the year he spent about 100 shifts underground, often lying in the most cramped and dirty conditions working away at his sketchbook by the light of his miner's lamp.

Some of Crabtree's most striking—and moving—pictures are of the faces of old miners. "Mining changes your face," he said "and the older men particularly have these changes. The blackness of the dust emphasises the lines. Many of them have these blue scars just underneath the surface of the

skin which come from old cuts and gashes."

Crabtree was apprehensive at first about how the miners would accept him, but he quickly struck up a rapport, helped along by his working class background. He visited about half the 48 working pits, spending three or four shifts at each, and also roamed around the collieries sketching pithead gear, miners' galas and the men relaxing in their clubs and washing the pit dirt off in the showers. One humorous painting, entitled "Safety Conscious Walter, Nantgarw", shows a miner stark, naked in the shower room with his helmet still on.

Humour In The Pits

Crabtree found "an incredible amount of humour" in the pits, much of it a way of relaxing the tension of the job. It was somehow accentuated by the black dust on the faces which made the flashing smiles seem bigger.

Crabtree's present position as an Arts Fellow of the University of Wales provides him with a studio and a brief that allows him to pursue his own work. Since emerging from his year in the mines he has been consolidating and enlarging his record of mining life. "There's nothing in the National Coal Board exhibition, for instance, about the social life at the pit tops," he says.

The paintings he is doing now will go into normal commercial exhibitions—though he is giving some to miners' museums—and he sees no prospect that the unique seam of art he is mining will come to an end. Married to a Welsh girl and with two Welsh born children, he is "absolutely committed to Wales" and in travelling about he has come across some marvellous stories of pit life which, he predicts, will "keep me painting for years and years".



Portrait of an old Welsh miner by Jack Crabtree. "Mining changes your face. The blackness of the dust emphasises the lines."



Crabtree, seen at work in his studio, devoted a year to depicting life in the mines of South Wales. He spent 100 shifts underground, often lying in cramped and dirty conditions, working at his sketchbook by the light of a miner's lamp.

3.B.'S DOUBLE-DECKER INVADERS N.Y.C.

LONDON, (LPS). — New York City has abandoned double-deckers because they were just too costly to operate, requiring both a driver and a conductor on board. Only a few grumbles about the city being forced to use traffic lights to 16.5 feet to accommodate the 14.5-foot-high vehicles.

MTA supervisors will be conducting surveys of riders' reactions to the new buses during their first experimental year—and if they prove as economical and convenient as city and federal transportation officials anticipate, the city will be buying more in the near future.

British Leyland Motors, Inc., supplier of Manhattan's new double-deckers, is the largest manufacturer of double-deckers in the world.

It has built more than 20,000 in the past 16 years, and they can be spotted in every major town and city in Britain, as well as Lisbon, Stockholm, Baghdad, Tehran, Johannesburg, Sydney, Hong Kong, Singapore—and now New York.

Among the advantages of the British-made buses: their increased seating capacity (69 persons can fit in them, as compared with 49 in the Metropolitan Transportation Authority's (MTA) conventional buses). They are also 6 feet shorter than the city's other buses. Fuel consumption and costs will also be less, city officials hope.

Bus driver Dennis Johnston, sitting at the wheel of one of the double-deckers, remarked: "They handle just like any other bus. No problem at all. I just wish they had put a driver up top, too."

While city transportation officials say they have received hundreds of calls from residents happy to see the double-deckers back, there

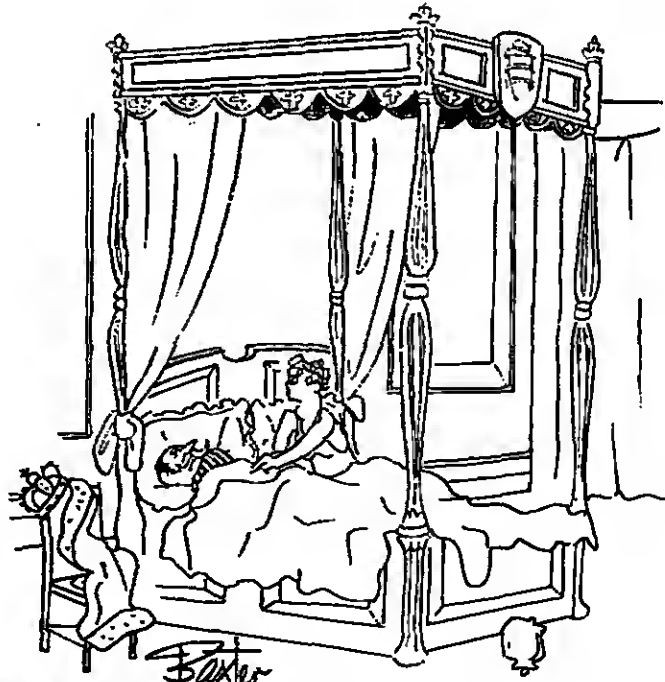
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LAUGHS FROM EUROPE



ENGLAND
Boutier
"Your majesty, did you remember to close Parliament after you opened it?"

APOLOGY

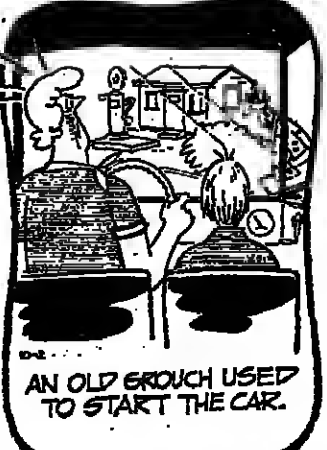
We apologise for Goren Bridge not appearing in today's issue postal delays.

We hope to resume publication as soon as possible.

JUMBLE—that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DYLLA
RODOB
HARKEW
ENMECT



AN OLD CROUCH USED TO START THE CAR.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumbles: MONEY EXILE SHERRY VASSAL
Answers: What she felt when she got a run in her hose—SHEER MISERY

TONIGHT'S T.V. FEATURES

PROGRAMME CHANGES

...As of Oct. 1 JTV started its new programme cycle, presenting a large number of new series but retaining present successful ones. Viewers are invited to consult this daily corner "Tonight's TV Features," for information on new programme changes.

DAD'S ARMY

This half-hour colour comedy series about the misadventures of members of a platoon during World War II will continue to be transmitted Saturday at 8.30 p.m.

JAMES LAST STARPARADE

A one-hour colour variety programme featuring James Last and his orchestra; transmitted Saturdays at 9 p.m.

OUT AND ABOUT

La Terrasse

Shmeisani — Tel. 62831 — Open lunch and dinner. Dramatic view of Amman. French and International Cuisine. Fully air-conditioned. Kindly book your table.

ELITE STEAKHOUSE

Firas Wings Hotel — Jebel L'welbeh, Amman. — Tel. 22103/4. Choice of THREE set menus daily for lunch & a La Carte. Open 12-3 p.m. & 7-12 p.m. Air conditioned.

Live music with the international singer and pianist Milo Kounal. Kindly book your table.

POUROZ

Third Circle, Jebel Amman, next to the British Embassy. Restaurant, Cafeteria, Snack Bar. Open daily for breakfast, lunch and dinner. Speciality Pizza & Hamburger.

CHINESE RESTAURANT

First Circle, Jebel Amman near Ahlyiah School or CMS. Tel. 38968. Open daily from noon to 3.30 p.m. and 7.00 p.m. to mid-night. Also take away service — order by phone.

THE DIPLOMAT

First Circle, Jebel Amman. Tel. 25592. Open from 7 a.m. to 1 a.m. Restaurant, coffee-shop, snack bar, patisserie, Oriental and European specialities.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

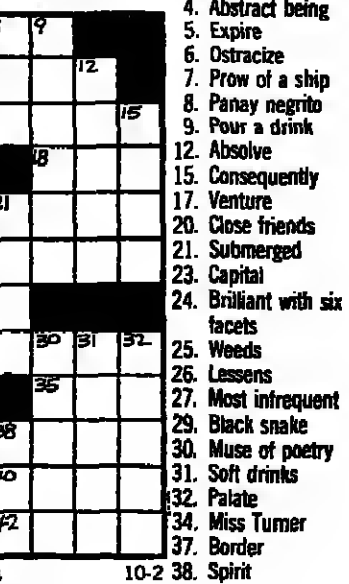
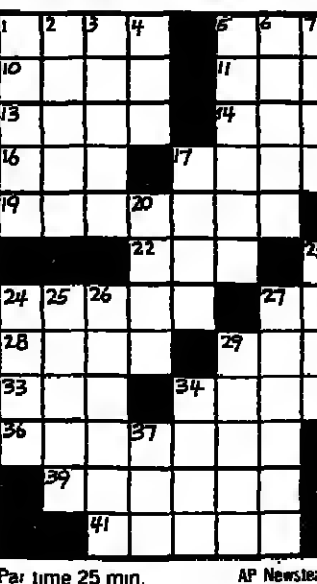
ACROSS

- Moved into view
- Punitive
- At once
- Glamorous
- Surveyor's instruments
- Laughable
- Dutch commune
- Irritable
- Chalice veil
- Scorn
- Gamecock
- Hard wood
- Spanish code of laws
- Walk stealthily
- Brook
- Flaps
- Most fertile
- Textile screw
- Used in cooking
- Kiwi
- Go over again
- Water lily leaves
- Nets

PEG CHOP ETA

DOWN

- Protected
- Positive pole
- Methods
- Abstract being
- Expire
- Ostracize
- Pro of a ship
- Panay negro
- Pour a drink
- Absolve
- Consequently
- Venture
- Close friends
- Submerged
- Capital
- Brilliant with six facets
- Weeds
- Lessons
- Most infrequent
- Black snake
- Muse of poetry
- Soft drinks
- Palate
- Miss Turner
- Border



Par time 25 min.

AP News/Features 10-28 Spirit

Real growth in IDA lending demanded Commonwealth conference appeals for big increase in World Bank capital

HONG KONG, Oct. 1 (R). — Commonwealth finance ministers today made an urgent call for more money for the World Bank and its soft loan affiliate, the International Development Association (IDA) to head off dire economic problems for poor countries.

In a communique at the end of their two-day conference here they warned of the "grave consequences" for the poorest developing nations if IDA funds were interrupted.

The ministers and senior financial officials, representing the 36 member countries, also called for early negotiations for a big increase in the World Bank's capital to allow for real growth in its lending programme.

The communique said ministers stressed the urgency of working out appropriate solutions to meet the needs of developing countries on their external debt problems and urged international organisations to take the lead in bringing about a meaningful consideration of appropriate debt relief to these countries.

They expressed their anxiety that no agreement had yet been reached on the fifth replenishment of the IDA and in this context an estimate of at least nine billion U.S. dollars for the necessary replenishment was widely emphasised, it said.

Ministers urged that transitional arrangements be worked out to avoid any interruption of IDA operations which would have serious consequences for the poorest developing countries.

The IDA is the main provider of credits on the most generous possible terms to the poorest of developing countries.

The need for increasing the World Bank's capital has also been a crucial issue here, and the communique said many countries were seriously worried that its loan terms had hardened at a time when many borrowers were bearing heavy debt burdens.

The ministers called on the World Bank "to examine possible measures for alleviating the adverse effects of these harder terms," it added.

On the international economic front, there was concern too at persisting balance of payments and debt problems in non-oil developing states and some developed countries.

Underlining the anxiety felt here over any possible drying up of IDA resources to the world's poor, ministers were officially stated to have stressed the urgency of working out a transitional deal to avoid any break in the association's operations.

The ministers urged that the question of new issues of special drawing rights (SDR's) and their allocation especially to developing countries should be given urgent consideration by the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

The ministers generally endorsed a report from a Commonwealth group of experts in the three key areas of commodities, debts and industrial cooperation, the communique said.

But it made clear the ministers were not committing their governments to every aspect of the report.

However, they agreed its proposals should be given "due consideration" in framing national and international policies on the critical question of providing greater development opportunity to the developing countries and of the progressive removal of the widening wealth gap between rich and poor nations.

The conference -- on the eve of the IMF and World Bank annual meeting in Manila next week -- urged international bodies to take the lead in tackling debt relief to help developing countries overcome their external debt problems.

The ministers accepted an invitation to meet in Trinidad and Tobago in 1977, according to the communique.

Demonstrations paralyse Madrid's industries

MADRID, Oct. 1 (Agencies). — Riot police broke up scattered demonstrations here today as a strike disrupted public transport and paralysed factories in Madrid's industrial belt.

Pickets roamed the streets and smashed some shop windows but the strike was not as extensive as the leftist groups which organised it had hoped.

Government sources said about 25,000 of Madrid's one million workers joined the strike but the communist-led workers' commissions said the figure was as high as 150,000.

The strike was called in protest against the death of 21-year-old student Carlos Gonzalez Martinez, shot apparently by right-wing extremists in a Madrid demonstration five days ago.

Work ground to a halt in car, metal and light engineering plants in the grimy suburb of Getafe as well as in building sites around Madrid but banks, shops, offices and schools stayed open.

Police dispersed about 2,000 workers outside the Casa aircraft plant and broke up several small demonstrations in the capital.

Thousands of commuters were stranded at bus stops as drivers and mechanics of the Municipal Transport Company joined the strike.

Rival leftist and rightist leaflets littered some streets.

The leftist leaflets called on the people of Madrid to emulate the Basques who virtually paralysed

their four provinces in northern Spain last Monday with the worst general strike since the 1936-39 civil war.

They accused the government of Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez of vacillating on reforms and fomenting "a progressive increase in social and political tension."

Rightists called on the people to ignore the strike call, saying: "Peace for the dead, work and

Andreotti increases bank rate, slaps tax on foreign currency buying

ROME, Oct. 1 (R). — The Italian government tonight took drastic measures to try to halt the downward plunge of the lira, increasing the bank rate by three per cent and slapping a 10 per cent tax on foreign currency purchases.

In the course of today the hard pressed lira tumbled 10 points against the dollar.

A hurriedly called cabinet meeting also tightened controls on the financing of exports.

The bank rate was increased immediately to 15 per cent from 12 per cent -- the record high it reached last March. Commercial bank lending rates, already well over 20 per cent for most borrowers, were expected to follow suit.

Earlier in the day the govern-

ment announced it would raise some taxes and increase tariffs on public services to finance its programme of economic revival.

Tonight, the inter-ministerial committee on prices announced increases on a variety of petroleum products, and in the next few days is expected to consider increases on medicines and fertilisers.

After the cabinet meeting Signor Andreotti went to the Quirinale Palace to see President Giovanni Leone.

The latest lira crises began last week as a spin-off of the fall in the British pound sterling. Pressures on the lira were fuelled by speculation that the current 50 per cent import deposit scheme would be lifted in November.

On Wednesday, the government announced a gradual phasing out of the deposit scheme and a once-only levy on bank deposits to try to reduce banking liquidity.

But the lira continued its slide. At one stage today, it stood almost 20 points down on the opening before rallying to close at 872 to the dollar.

The crisis comes at a delicate time for Signor Andreotti's minority Christian Democrat government, which relies on the subvention of the Communist Party in parliament for its survival.

At this time every year the government is obliged to produce its economic plans for the following year. The need for consultations with trade unions and other parties meant the plan was introduced only shortly before midnight last night.

justice for all, on to political manipulation."

Police arrested five people after clashes with demonstrators in two districts, and windows were broken when pickets tried to close supermarkets. But no injuries were reported.

Support for the "day of struggle" varied, but was 100 per cent in some firms, informed sources said.

PEKING, Oct. 1 (R). — Premier Hua Kuo-feng is emerging as China's undisputed strongman following the death of Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

His position was boosted today as 850 million Chinese marked the country's national day, even though this 27th anniversary of the founding of communist China probably was the most subdued ever.

All outdoor celebrations were called off because of Chairman Mao's death on Sept. 9. There were no streamers, sideshows or lanterns in Peking parks and a steady drizzle kept the crowds at home.

An editorial in the Communist Party newspaper People's Daily spoke of the nation's mourning.

Significantly, it said the people had repeatedly listened to and studied a speech by Mr. Hua at Mao's funeral on Sept. 18. Analysts said the mention of the premier in an

editorial was the most authoritative indication yet of his standing.

Sinologists could not recall the last time a Chinese leader other than Mao had received a favourable mention in a People's Daily editorial, the official voice of the Communist Party.

Mao's death left Mr. Hua as the most senior party and state figure and analysts said the strength of his position was becoming increasingly clear.

The New China News Agency (NCNA) reported that last night the premier spoke to a national day gathering of 400 representatives of workers, peasants, soldiers and students in the tower of the gates to the forbidden city.

The location was seen as a shrewd choice by Mr. Hua. It was from the tower that Chairman Mao walked out to declare the establishment of the People's Republic in 1949.

NCNA said the premier told the crowd: "We are learning from you comrades and pay our respects to you."

The editorial reiterated the necessity for national unity and ideological study and included an

exceptionally bitter blast at the disgraced Mr. Teng Hsiao-ping.

For the first time it told the Chinese people to develop "infinite hatred" for the former vice-premier's politics. The once-powerful Mr. Teng was dismissed last April and branded a rightwing deviationist.

The People's Daily said the struggle against other so-called capitalist leaders within the Communist Party should continue.

Analysts cautioned against interpreting the stronger denouncement of Mr. Teng as a leftward swing. It could also be one way of telling the country there was no question Mr. Teng would be reinstated now that Mao was dead.

A foreign ministry spokesman was asked by Reuters last week whether the former vice-premier had yet written a self-criticism of his ideological errors of attended any of the numerous memorial meetings for Mao.

Teng Hsiao-ping is the biggest unrepentant capitalist leader within the party. People throughout the country are deepening the criticism of his counter-revolutionary revisionist line," the spokesman replied.

Moscow invites Peking to consider normalisation of ties

MOSCOW, Oct. 1 (R). — The Soviet Union today told China it was ready to resume normal relations and said the two countries could solve their problems given a common desire to do so.

The call for an end to the bitter Sino-Soviet feud came, as it has in earlier years, in a Kremlin message of congratulations to Peking on China's 27th national anniversary.

A normalisation of relations between the USSR and China, "on the basis of the principles of equality, respect for (each other's) sovereignty and territorial integrity, and non-interference in each other's internal affairs, would meet the aspirations of the peoples of our countries," it said.

The message was sent by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the council of ministers, the Soviet parliament and government, to China's National People's Congress and State Council.

It was coupled with an authoritative commentary in Pravda, the main Communist Party daily, which said there were no problems between the two countries "which cannot be solved, given a common desire, in the spirit of good-neighbourliness, mutual advantage, and consideration for each other's interests."

Unlike earlier Soviet commentaries on the same occasion, today's

zambique capital, for talks with President Machel on the proposed conference and said "We're on course."

The British official has already seen Botswana's President Seretse Khama, President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, Mr. Nkomo and Bishop Muzorewa. He now hopes to get the support of Mr. Machel and Tanzania's President Julius Nyerere — the hardliners among the presidents of the five "front-line" black nations for the conference.

Rhodesia threat

[Continued from page 1]

paying up to Jewish leaders in Boston, he said the administration's foreign policy "is a hollow one, because it lacks a moral core. They have lost the sense of what our nation stands for when they sell missiles to buy oil."

He was referring to administration support for the sale of 650 Maverick air-to-ground missiles to Saudi Arabia and its opposition to legislation which would block the Arab boycott against U.S. firms trading with Israel.

To approve the missile sale in case Saudi Arabia might otherwise stage another oil embargo would be to "lose all pretence of morality," he said. On the Arab boycott, he said there was no reason "why we should let a foreign country through economic persuasion force us to abrogate in part the bill of rights."

Now on a two-day presidential campaign swing through the eastern states, Mr. Carter told his audience that if he was made president on Nov. 2, he would tolerate no embargoes and said that if one was imposed "we will instantly embargo all American goods to those countries."

Ford closing gap

[Continued from page 1]

The meeting with Mr. Sarkis dealt with the situation in Lebanon and the Middle East, as well as relations between the Soviet Union and Lebanon, the diplomat said.

The leader of the Lebanese leftist coalition, Mr. Kamal Junblatt, returned to Cairo today after visiting Saudi Arabia and Iraq to discuss proposals for ending the civil war.

Mr. Junblatt said in a statement on his arrival in Cairo from Baghdad that Saudi Arabia's King Khalid was eager that "Lebanon's independence and territorial integrity be maintained."

Aley attacked

[Continued from page 1]

ba'ath hour in the presidential palace in Baabada.

Mr. Silkin told reporters later that Moscow had prepared a new initiative with respect to the conflict in Lebanon and results would be known within the next few days.

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WANTED FOR EMBASSY

Unfurnished self-contained large VILLA with garden, four bedrooms, large reception area, dining room to seat 16 to 18, two servants' rooms and central heating.

Telephone: 37262 between 8.30 a.m. and 2 p.m.

Ali announces his retirement from boxing

ISTANBUL, Oct. 1 (Agencies). — World heavyweight champion Muhammad Ali announced his retirement from boxing here today.

The decision to retire was prompted by Herbert Mohammad, leader of the Black Muslims in America and manager of Ali.

Ali was asked by newsmen what he was going to do following his victory over Ken Norton earlier this week.

He replied that he was not sure about the future. At that stage Herbert Mohammad said to the champion: "Announce then that you are giving up boxing and coming to help me in the way of Islam."

Ali, who earned about \$45 million in an astonishing professional career which began 16 years ago, told a press conference: "I am retiring from boxing as from today."

"The hearts of my people are more valuable than personal gain and so I'm going to stop while everybody is happy," Ali said.

Ali then told the reporters, "I'm giving up boxing and it is here, in a Muslim country, that I am telling the world." Shortly after his arrival in Turkey Ali had said he would fight George Foreman and then retire.

In New York, reaction to Ali's announcement was greeted with doubt by people in the fight game. Since his fight against Britain's Joe Bugner in 1975 Ali has said several times that he was going to quit boxing.

Immediately after his fight earlier this week with Norton he said that he would retire but the next

day he told reporters the world heavyweight champion would have one more fight against George Foreman and then retire.

The man responsible for bringing the publicity for the Ali-Murray Goodman said today: "It is a long time since I have seen him but he's said this and fought again. Anyway didn't plan another fight for at least six months. But he's changed his mind again and another come back."

In contrast Ali's trainer, Dundee does not doubt his sincerity. He denied rumours that Ali had retired because he was afraid of being beaten. "Muhammad could fight a hundred times and it would be the same kind of fight. But he's honest. He is not the sort that knocked out Sonny Liston in 1964. It's been a long road, it's been a great road," he said.

But the feeling is that Ali is persuaded to come back again for a multi-million prize.

James Fairley, President of the New York State Boxing Commission was sceptical about Ali's decision to retire.

"It's not the first time he's said it. Let's wait and see he would fight George Foreman and then retire."

Mr. Fairley added that it was serious it would not be easy to stage a special bout to decide who would be the next world heavyweight champion.

"It seems logical to me that the winner of a fight between Foreman and Ken Norton would be the new world champion."

STERLING fluctuates while speculation pushes up market

LONDON, Oct. 1 (Agencies). — Sterling fluttered uncertainly on the London money exchange today but closed at \$1.6660, nearly half a cent up on the session.

In early trading, dealers marked up the pound in renewed hopes that the Bank of England might be about to hoist its minimum lending rate.

In addition there was continued speculation that the British government would impose strict financial disciplines as a condition of obtaining the \$3.9 billion loan it is seeking from the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

But hopes of higher bank lending rates proved false. Accordingly the pound retreated from the \$1.6750 rate which it had held for much of the session. The closing rate was still a good three cents up on the unprecedented depths reached by the pound last Tuesday.

Another source of uncertainty was the strain in European money markets where the rising strength of the West German mark put growing pressure on existing currency arrangements.

In Frankfurt speculation ahead of Sunday's West German general elections again pushed up the Deutsche mark and weakened ster-

ling, the French franc and Italian lira.

The foreign exchange markets were nervous, and central banks intervened to keep the curve of the European joint float "snake" within their fluctuation against the Deutsche mark, which speculators expect to be revealed after Sunday's elections.

The Bundesbank, the German central bank, less on support operations yesterday, however.

Bundesbank sources said effective revaluation of the against the world's 16 leading currencies has attained 13 per cent since last Jan. 1.

They said the currency had risen 36 per cent against the Italian lira, 29 per cent against the franc and 17.5 per cent against the French franc.

Andreotti clears charges of Lockheed pay

ROME, Oct. 1 (AFP). — The documents alleging the involvement of Italian Prime Minister Ciriaco De Mita in the Lockheed scandal have been revealed, according to parliamentary circles here today.

This disclosure was made parliamentary enquiry committee by Ernest Felix Hauser, the Lockheed European representative who had passed the documents to the Italian weekly L'Espresso.

The 20-member committee representing all political parties yesterday heard Mr. Hauser say: "These documents are not antic. They were put together from memory."

The prime minister, who vehemently denied the accusations, declared "I never doubt a moment that the truth will be established."

Mr. Hauser, who received a paper from "a friend," gave to the magazine's U.S. correspondent and they were published in L'Espresso last month.

He told the committee how bribes had been given Italian politicians by the American aircraft firm but he cited no evidence or produced any documents, sources said.

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